



PA

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ :

H04B 1/38, 1/04

A1

(11) International Publication Number:

WO 99/52218

(43) International Publication Date:

14 October 1999 (14.10.99)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/CA99/00283

(22) International Filing Date: 6 April 1999 (06.04.99)

(30) Priority Data:

09/056,895

6 April 1998 (06.04.98)

US

6,169,887

(71) Applicant: SIERRA WIRELESS, INC. [CA/CA]; 13151
Vanier Place #260, Richmond, British Columbia V6V 2J2
(CA).(72) Inventor: FUNK, Gregory, John; 7897 114A Street, Delta,
British Columbia V4C 5L8 (CA).(74) Agent: GRAY, Brian; Blake, Cassels & Graydon, Commerce
Court West, Box 25, Toronto, Ontario M5L 1A9 (CA).(81) Designated States: CA, CN, JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH,
CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
PT, SE).

Published

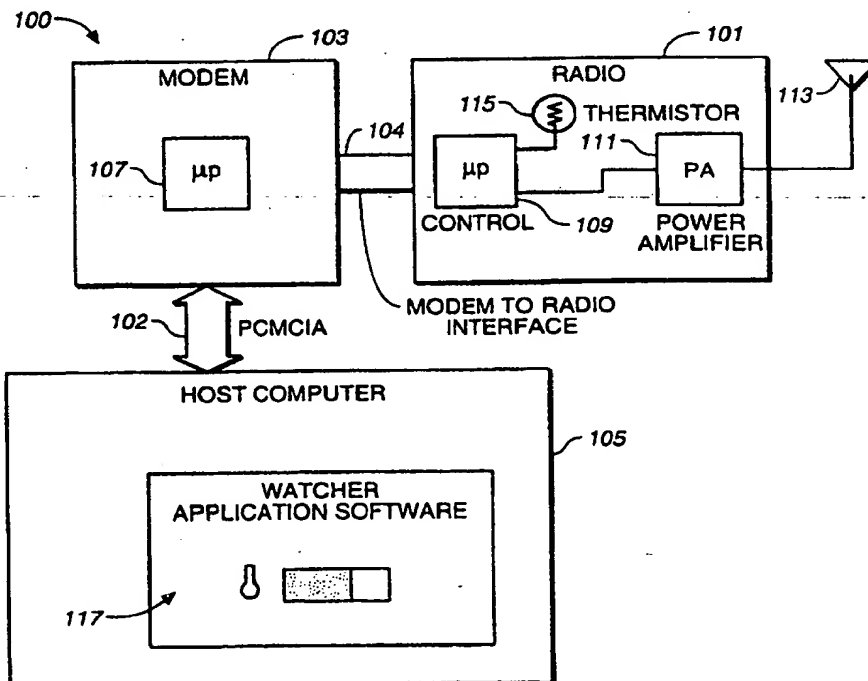
With international search report.

(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR REDUCING POWER DISSIPATION IN RADIO TRANSMITTER

(57) Abstract

A mechanism is provided for substantially reducing heat buildup within a mobile radio device having a radio transmitter. The invention is particularly applicable to PC Card wireless modems. In accordance with one aspect of the invention, device temperature in a mobile radio device is controlled by monitoring the temperature of the mobile radio device; if the temperature of the mobile radio device exceeds a threshold then, when the mobile radio device is to transmit information, transmission power of the mobile radio device is reduced, thereby reducing the amount of heat generated within the mobile radio device and allowing the temperature of the mobile radio device to decrease. Transmission power is reduced sufficiently to allow the temperature of the mobile radio to decrease but not so much as to affect the reliability of transmission in the typical case. Transmission power may also be reduced by, instead of reducing the power level,

inserting brief pauses at intervals during the transmission, the transmit amplifier being turned off during such pauses and, in particular, inserting brief pauses into the inaudible SAT signal when a host computer coupled to the mobile radio devices is receiving data from the mobile radio device. The pauses are made sufficiently short in duration that the radio connection is not lost.



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon		Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR REDUCING POWER DISSIPATION IN RADIO TRANSMITTER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the prevention of heat buildup in radio transmitters.

2. State of the Art

5 Wireless data and voice connectivity is increasingly in demand. Wireless data connectivity is typically achieved using a wireless modem/radio combination. This combination is often referred to generically as a wireless modem.

10 Wireless modems exist for various radio transmission standards. One such standard is the CDPD, or Cellular Digital Packet Data, standard. The CDPD service is implemented as an overlay on top of the AMPS, or Advanced Mobile Phone System, standard for cellular telephone communications. Within AMPS, a cellular telephone is instructed to transmit at one of several different power levels depending on the distance of the cellular telephone from a supervising radio base
15 station. Similarly, the radio of a CDPD wireless modem is instructed to transmit at one of several different power levels. Nominal power levels within the AMPS/CDPD system are shown in Table I.

-2-

TABLE 1. Mobile Station Nominal Power Levels

Mobile Station Power Level (PL)	Mobile Attenuation Code (MAC)	Nominal ERP dBW*		
		Mobile Station Power Class		
		I	II	III
0	000	6	2	-2
1	001	2	2	-2
2	010	-2	-2	-2
3	011	-6	-6	-6
4	100	-10	-10	-10
5	101	-14	-14	-14
6	110	-18	-18	-18
7	111	-22	-22	-22

*Nominal ERP values in watts for power level 0 are:

- I. + 6 dBW = 4.0 W
- II. + 2 dBW = 1.6 W
- III. - 2 dBW = 0.6 W

Currently, a popular form factor for wireless modems is that of the PC Card, formerly referred to as the PCMCIA card. During use, a PC Card is inserted into a PC Card slot in a computer, such as a laptop or notebook computer. It is common for a PC Card wireless modem to have a portion that extends outside the PC Card slot. It is desirable, however, for a PC Card wireless modem to fit entirely within a PC Card slot. When such a PC Card is inserted into the PC Card slot, the surface area of the PC Card, with the exception of a small end surface, is entirely enclosed by the PC Card slot, greatly restricting air circulation.

Because the first PCMCIA cards were typically memory cards and other relatively low-power devices, the PCMCIA standard gave little or no consideration

-3-

to heat dissipation. Similarly, the current PC Card standard does not address issues of heat dissipation. Consequently, for a PC Card wireless modem of the type described, if prolonged transmission at high power levels is performed, heat buildup may occur. Such heat buildup is disadvantageous in several respects. Heat buildup may reduce the expected useful life of the wireless modem. Furthermore, heat may build up to such an extent that, when the user withdraws the wireless modem from the PC Card slot, the wireless modem is hot to the touch. In extreme cases, the modem may be sufficiently hot as to cause discomfort or even mild burns. In any event, such heat buildup will likely be the cause of consternation on the part of the user.

Therefore, there exists a need for a method and apparatus whereby heat buildup in a wireless modem or other device including a radio transmitter may be substantially reduced. The present invention addresses this need.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention, generally speaking, provides a mechanism for substantially reducing heat buildup within a mobile radio device having a radio transmitter. The invention is particularly applicable to PC Card wireless modems. In accordance with one aspect of the invention, device temperature in a mobile radio device is controlled by monitoring the temperature of the mobile radio device; if the temperature of the mobile radio device exceeds a threshold then, when the mobile radio device is to transmit information, transmission power of the mobile radio device is reduced, thereby reducing the amount of heat generated within the mobile radio device and allowing the temperature of the mobile radio device to decrease. Transmission power is reduced sufficiently to allow the temperature of the mobile radio to decrease but not so much as to affect the reliability of transmission in the typical case. In this respect, the technique takes

-4-

advantage of extra margin built into commonly-employed radio data transmissions standards such as the CDPD (Cellular Digital Packet Data) standard.

5 In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a mobile radio device includes a power amplifier, a temperature-variable component, and a microprocessor/microcontroller coupled to the power amplifier and the temperature-variable component. A memory coupled to the microprocessor/microcontroller contains instructions for monitoring device temperature and reducing transmission power when a temperature threshold is exceeded, in the same manner as described previously. The mobile radio device 10 may advantageously be formed as a PC Card.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention heat and power is reduced by inserting brief pauses at intervals during transmission by the mobile 15 radio device effectively reducing the transmission duty cycle, the transmit amplifier being turned off during such pauses. The pauses are made sufficiently short in duration that the radio connection is not lost.

In another embodiment, the data transmission mode (i.e. receive mode or 20 transmit mode) of the host processor coupled to the mobile radio device is monitored. In the case when the host processor is receiving data, brief pauses are inserted into the SAT signal being transmitted from the mobile radio device, where the transmit amplifier is turned off during such pauses and the pauses are made sufficiently short in duration that the radio connection is not lost. In one 25 embodiment, the data transmission mode is monitored by a microprocessor within a modem coupled between the mobile radio device and the host processor.

-5-

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The present invention may be further understood from the foregoing description in conjunction with the appended drawing. In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a computer system including a mobile radio device;

Figure 2 is a timing diagram showing both temperature and the power level of radio transmissions as functions of time;

Figure 3 is a timing diagram illustrating the reduction of transmission power by lowering the transmit power level; and

Figure 4 is a timing diagram illustrating the reduction of transmission power by inserting brief pauses at intervals during the transmission, the transmit amplifier being turned off during such pauses.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to Figure 1, a block diagram is shown of a computer system 100 in which the present invention may be used. A mobile radio device 101 is coupled to a modem 103. The modem 103 is coupled in turn to a host computer 105. In an exemplary embodiment, both the mobile radio device 101 and the modem 103 may be realized in the form of PC Cards as described in greater detail in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/724,459 (Attorney's Docket No. 024938-025) entitled TWO-PIECE PCMCIA MULTI-MODE WIRELESS MODEM, filed on October 1, 1996 and incorporated herein by reference.

The modem 103 interfaces to the host computer 105 through a standard PCMCIA or PC Card interface 102. Operations of the modem 103 are controlled by a microprocessor or microcontroller 107 within the modem 103. The modem 103 interfaces to the radio 101 through a general-purpose interface 104.

Operations of the radio 101 are controlled by a microprocessor or microcontroller 109 within the radio 101. The microprocessor/microcontroller 109

-6-

issues control signals to a power amplifier 111 within the radio 101 including a control signal to "key" the radio (turn the power amplifier on) or "dekey" the radio (turn the power amplifier off) and a control signal that determines the power resulting level (i.e., how hard the power amplifier is driven). The power amplifier
5 111 is coupled to an antenna 113 that radiates an amplified transmission signal.

A thermistor 115 or other suitable temperature-sensitive component is mounted within the radio 105 and is coupled to the microprocessor/microcontroller 109. At intervals, the microprocessor/microcontroller 109 samples a signal
10 produced by the thermistor 115 and converts the signal to a digital quantity. This quantity is then transmitted through the modem 103 to the host computer 105, where it is displayed graphically on a display screen of the host computer 105. If the temperature of the radio 105 exceeds a temperature at which the radio 105 may be comfortably handled, the user may be apprised of this fact by means of the
15 graphical display 117.

The digitized temperature reading is also used to control transmission power in such a way as to provide an opportunity for the temperature, if it is elevated, to decrease. A control strategy is implemented according to two
20 temperature thresholds, a high temperature threshold and a low temperature threshold. Referring to Figure 2, assume that initially a mobile radio device is transmitting at a high power level, for example level 6 in Table I. Assuming the mobile radio device is realized as a PC Card having limited heat-sinking capabilities, as transmission continues, the temperature of the mobile radio device
25 will steadily rise. When the temperature reaches the high threshold (as determined by the microprocessor/microcontroller 109 sensing the signal from the thermistor 115), the microprocessor/microcontroller 109 issues a control signal to the power amplifier 111 to cause it to "back off" to a lower power level.

-7-

In the example illustrated in Figure 2, the power amplifier 111 is caused to reduce transmission power from level 6 to level 5. This reduction in power may reduce heat dissipation by half or more. Consequently, the temperature will begin to decrease. Furthermore, experimental results indicate that in the typical case, slight degradation in performance is experienced as a result of the decreased power transmission. The often negligible impact on performance may be attributed to generous margins having been built into the power level structure of Table I.

Referring still to Figure 2, as temperature continues to decrease, the reduced power level is maintained until temperature has decreased to the low threshold value. At that time, the power level may be increased back to the original level, e.g., level 6. The high and low power levels therefore define a hysteresis band within which temperature may gradually swing from one threshold to the other. Of course, at lower power levels (used in closer relative proximity to a radio base station) the temperature may not enter the hysteresis band at all or, having entered the hysteresis band, may decrease below the low threshold.

In the example of Figure 2, transmission power is reduced by reducing the power level. This manner of operation is shown more clearly in Figure 3. In Figure 3, transmission power is maintained at a high level until the microprocessor/microcontroller 109 senses that the device is too hot (i.e., the temperature has reached the high threshold). At that time, transmission power is reduced by reducing the power level.

Transmission power may be reduced in ways other than reducing the power level. Referring to Figure 4, for example, transmission power may be reduced by, instead of reducing the power level, inserting brief pauses at intervals during the transmission, the transmit amplifier being turned off during such pauses. The pauses are made sufficiently short in duration that the radio connection is not lost.

-8-

In AMPS cellular systems, an inaudible SAT (Supervisory Audio Tone) is continuously transmitted during a connection. If the SAT goes undetected for more than a predetermined period of time, the connection is dropped. The pauses in Figure 4 are therefore calculated to be shorter in duration than the aforementioned SAT time-out period.

One method of reducing power by inserting brief pauses during transmission is to monitor whether the host computer is transmitting or receiving data and when the host computer is in a receive mode, insert pauses into the continuously transmitted SAT signal to reduce power. In particular, in the system shown in Figure 1, the host computer typically receives more data than it transmits. For instance, the host computer may be linked to an Internet connection such that large amounts of data received by the receiver portion of radio 101 (not shown) is down loaded to the host computer 105. During this time period, radio 101 continuously transmits a SAT signal to maintain the wireless connection. In this case, one manner in which power is reduced is to employ microprocessor 107 to detect when the host 105 is in a receive mode and to insert pauses into the SAT signal as described above by causing the power amplifier (PA 111) to be turned off intermittently by microprocessor 109 in response to control transmitted from microprocessor 107.

It will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that the present invention can be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential character thereof. The present description is therefore considered in all respects to be illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is indicated by the appended claims rather than the foregoing description, and all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalents therefore are intended to be embraced therein.

Claims:

1. A method of controlling device temperature in a mobile radio device, comprising the steps of:

monitoring temperature of the mobile radio device; and

5 if the temperature of the mobile radio device exceeds a first threshold, when the mobile radio device is to transmit information, reducing transmission power of the mobile radio device as a consequence of the temperature of the mobile radio device exceeding the threshold, thereby reducing the amount of heat generated within the mobile radio
10 device and allowing the temperature of the mobile radio device to decrease.

2. The method of Claim 1, comprising the further step of, if at a later time the temperature of the mobile radio device does not exceed a second lower threshold when the mobile device is to transmit information, increasing
15 transmission power of the mobile radio device.

3. The method of Claim 1, wherein monitoring comprises sampling a signal produced by a temperature-variable component.

20 4. The method of Claim 3, wherein monitoring further comprises communicating data indicative of a level of said signal to the host computer and displaying a graphical representation of the data on a screen of the host computer.

5. The method of Claim 1, wherein reducing transmission power
25 comprises reducing a transmit power level.

6. The method of Claim 1, wherein reducing transmission power comprises reducing a transmission duty cycle so as to transmit with intermittent interruptions.

-10-

7. The method of Claim 1, wherein reducing transmission power comprises detecting when said host computer is in a receive mode and reducing a transmission duty cycle of a SAT signal so as to transmit said SAT signal with intermittent interruptions.

5

8. The method of Claim 6, wherein the interruptions are of a sufficiently short duration as to not cause a radio connection to be lost.

10

9. The method of Claim 7, wherein the interruptions are of a sufficiently short duration as to not cause a radio connection to be lost.

15

10. A mobile radio device, comprising:

a power amplifier;

a temperature-sensitive component;

a microprocessor/microcontroller coupled to the power amplifier and the temperature-sensitive component; and

20

a memory coupled to the microprocessor/microcontroller containing instructions for monitoring temperature of the mobile radio device and, if the temperature of the mobile radio device exceeds a first threshold, when the mobile radio device is to transmit information, reducing transmission power of the mobile radio device as a consequence of the temperature of the mobile radio device exceeding the threshold;

25

whereby the amount of heat generated within the mobile radio device is reduced, allowing the temperature of the mobile radio device to decrease.

11. The apparatus of Claim 10, wherein the mobile radio device is formed as a PC Card.

-11-

12. A computer-readable medium containing instructions for causing a computer coupled to a mobile radio device to:

receive from the mobile radio device an indication of the temperature of the mobile radio device; and

5 produce a graphical display of the temperature of the mobile radio.

13. A system comprising:

a mobile radio device having a power amplifier, a microprocessor/microcontroller coupled to the power amplifier and wherein said mobile radio device transmits a SAT signal during a wireless transmission/reception connection;

10 a host computer having associated data modes including a first mode in which said host computer is receiving data from said mobile radio device and including a second mode in which said host computer is transmitting data through said mobile radio device;

15 a means for monitoring said data modes of said host computer and, if said data mode is in said first receive mode, said microprocessor/microcontroller mobile radio device causes said SAT signal to be intermittently interrupted while ensuring said wireless connection is maintained so as to reduce transmission power of said mobile radio device.

14. The system of Claim 13, wherein the mobile radio device is formed as a PC Card.

25 15. The system of Claim 13, wherein said means for monitoring resides in a modem coupled between said mobile radio device and said host computer.

1 / 2

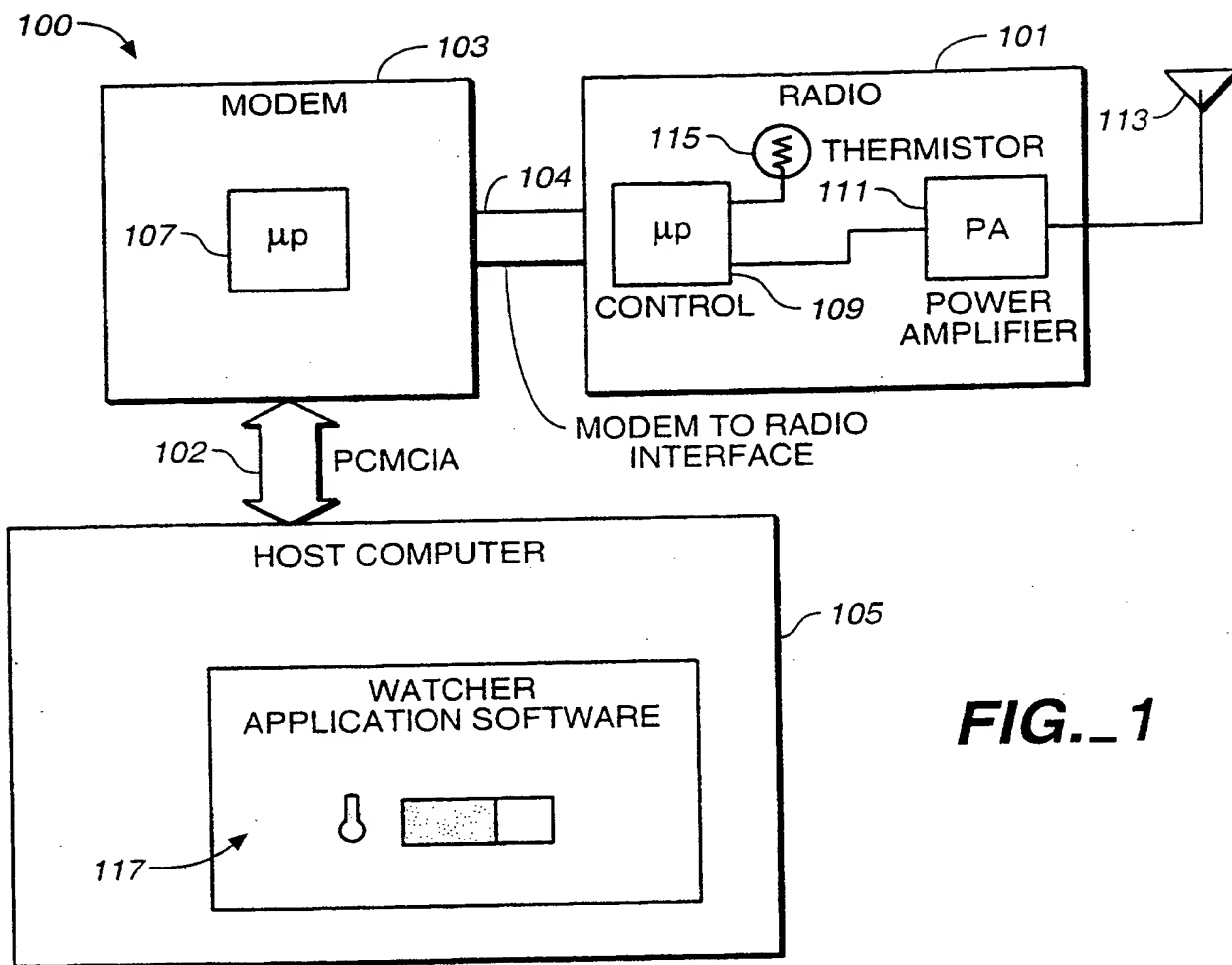


FIG. 1

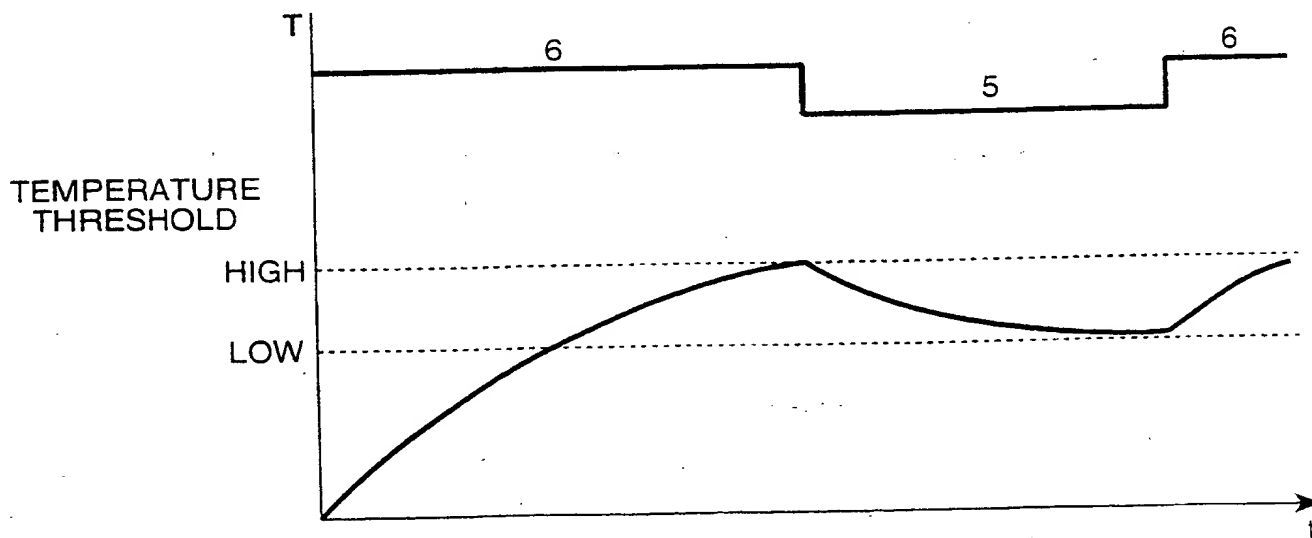
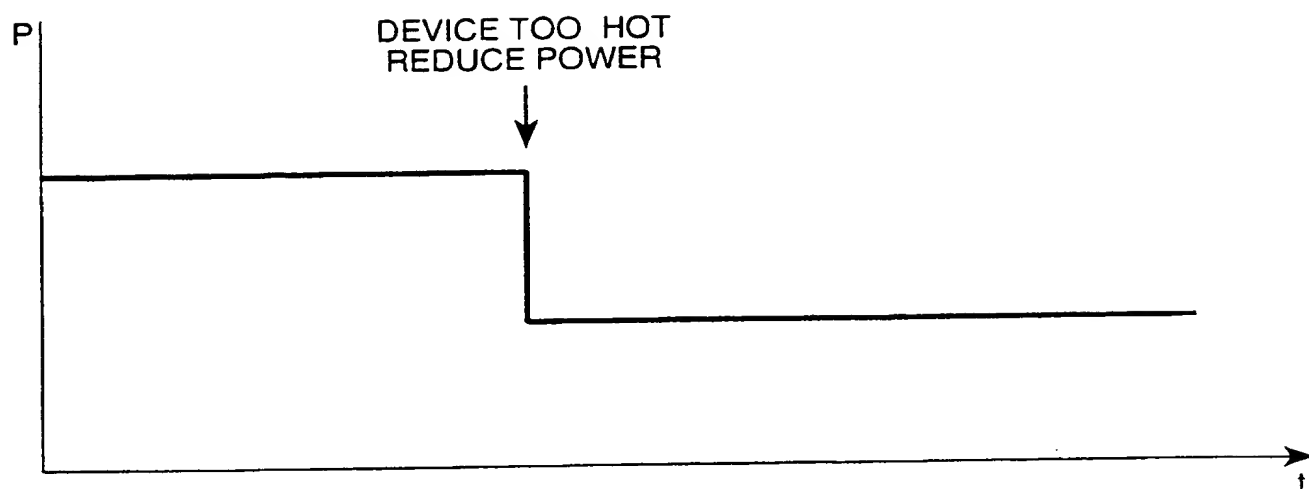
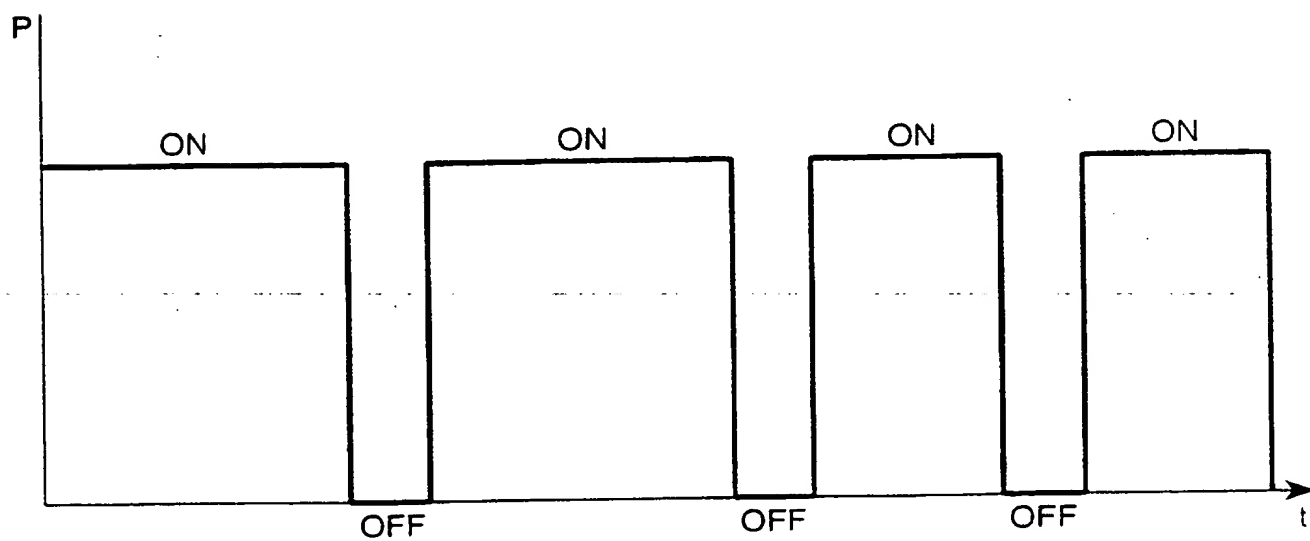


FIG. 2

2 / 2

**FIG._3****FIG._4**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/CA 99/00283

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 H04B1/38 H04B1/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 H04B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X A	US 5 519 886 A (GILBERT STEPHEN S ET AL) 21 May 1996 see abstract see column 2, line 31 - column 4, line 64 see figure 2 --- -/--	1,3,5,6, 8,10 2,4,5,7

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

7 July 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

15/07/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Lindhardt, U

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/CA 99/00283

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X P,A	US 5 774 784 A (OHNO KATSUMARU) 30 June 1998 see abstract see column 2, line 39 - column 6, line 51 see figure 1 see figure 2A see figure 2B see figure 2C	1,3,6,8, 10 2,4,5,7, 11,13
X A	& AU 45858 96 A (NIPPON ELECTRIC CO) 12. September 1996	1,3,6,8, 10 2,4,5,7, 11,13
A	US 5 603 101 A (CHOI JIN-GYU) 11 February 1997 see abstract see figure 1	4,12
X A	WO 96 33555 A (QUALCOMM INC) 24 October 1996 see abstract see page 9, line 3 - page 10, line 11 see figure 10	1,3,5,10 2,4,6,7, 11
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 098, no. 003, 27 February 1998 & JP 09 300866 A (OKI ELECTRIC IND CO LTD), 25 November 1997 see abstract	1,11,14
A	WO 94 29968 A (MITSUI COMTEK CORP) 22 December 1994 see abstract see page 2, line 29 - page 4, line 21 see figure 8	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/CA 99/00283

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5519886 A	21-05-1996	NONE	
US 5774784 A	30-06-1998	JP 8241132 A AU 4585896 A	17-09-1996 12-09-1996
US 5603101 A	11-02-1997	CN 1122560 A	15-05-1996
WO 9633555 A	24-10-1996	AU 5567696 A BR 9608406 A CA 2218686 A CN 1186575 A EP 0824784 A FI 973994 A ZA 9602952 A	07-11-1996 29-12-1998 24-10-1996 01-07-1998 25-02-1998 15-12-1997 15-10-1996
WO 9429968 A	22-12-1994	AU 7095294 A	03-01-1995